RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE ARTILLERY OR-GANIZATION-ESTIMATE OF THE COST.

washington. Dec. 24.-Representative Hull, of lows, chairman of the Military Committee of the -day filed with the clerk his report on the of for the increase of the Regular Army, After detailing the amendments adopted in committee, the says that the bill fixes no maximum strength for the entire Army. Assuming that the frontier, for coast defence and to maintain and order and government this Nation is now resanctile, together with a reasonable reserve force. provides for the regiments of cavalry and to make the number required for each orm of the service, and a corps of artillery for our

committee believes the organization as pro-for in this bill will make the most efficient ry organization at the lowest cost to the tax-s of any organization proposed by a bill be-

The organization of the cavairy as provided in the bill is substantially the same organization now provided for by law. The change in the present organization is making fifteen captains, in place and providing for a commissary of the By this increase of rank the adjutant. quartermaster and commissary receive the rank of on first lieutenants provided have three atra first lieutenants for each regiment available reation of a band for each regiment by enlisting 1880, be men as musicians, while under the present law by are enlisted in the regular force and detailed

CHANGES IN THE ARTILLERY.

a organization of artillery provided for in the I changes from the regimental formation to that rps of artillery, and as the artillery arm has wen in importance, the committee feels justi-

sent system dates back to 1821, when the first When first organized, that is, in 1821, the question s to-day, and consequently the question of organination was not so important. Moreover, this relaimportance of both functions and of organisation continued for many years, in fact, down to 1851 On the other hand, there were questions besimost continuously used as infantry. Thus, in the

Mexican War three-fourths of the artillery was It was armed and equipped as infantry and served as such not only in Mexico, but also in Florida, in the Seminola trouble, on the plains and elsewhere, even in the forts. When the Civil War broke out all the foot batteries heretoarmed and equipped and serving as infantry were converted into light batteries, only to resume helr infantry equipment and duties after Appoin the bill under discussion the number of ar-

lery units (batteries) was obtained from a consideration of the number of gun positions to be It is thought to be necessary to have, at sufficient numbers at each harbor to man all the sgiment does not come forward here at all, and the shore. This was suggested by or a good reason-there is no relation between the ent as a unit and the work to be done by the organization is the battery, these batteries being IMPROVEMENT IN MAIL SERVICE. sped according to the necessities of each case necessities differing from harbor to harbor.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CONDITIONS. conditions are entirely different for infantry and for cavalry. In these each individual carries weapon, which is not the case with the artillery

used as such. The fighting strength of in-or cavalry is measured by the number of as it can bring into line, but no such measire can be uniformly applied to the artillery. Ex- in ence has shown that the regimental organizaion is suited to the infantry and to the cavalry, that can be directly controlled by one man, such necessity exists in the artillery.

a relic of the past, and wholly out of harmony tion will be made at Buffale, so that mail which with present and with future conditions? There is no sentiment connected with the maintenance of the regimental organization, because, as already explained, the chances are against an officer's serving wholly in one regiment. For the purely local feeling for the regiment alone has been substituted a strong facility of will be made at Buffule, so that mail which now arrives in Detroit at 6:20 p. m. will arrive at about 1 p. m., insuring its delivery at nearly all points in Southern Michigan the day of arrival in Detroit.

From Chicago fast trains will start for Milwau-been substituted a strong facility of which in the mail which now arrives in Detroit at 6:20 p. m. will arrive at about 1 p. m., insuring its delivery at nearly all points in Southern Michigan the day of arrival in Detroit.

nation of its opportunities and its duties. VALUE OF THE CORPS SYSTEM.

arillery service; how many different kinds of guns to has to serve; that in future it will be charged it has to serve; that in future it will be charged with the torpedo service, and that the nature of arbitrary division of the personnel into regiments is inherently victous. The corps system, on the other hand, gives the artillery the adaptability and flexibility that are demanded by the ever-varying conditions of its service.

respect to the number of batteries recommended by this bill, one argument only need be brought up. If the necessary personnel is not to be provided, why are millions appropriated every year for guns and forts? The complicated ord-

ANTRY REGIMENTS.

Antity all its many and the first carrier delivery, the believe that no crommittee to sacrifice efficiency for economy, but taking the number of men uses any to carry out the purpose of the Government, we believe that no cromittee to sacrifice efficiency by the recined galve men and male recommendation of regiments which would give us only 12 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, and proposed to the Service than one of 2 privates, and would recommend the first matural service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, in more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, is more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, in more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, in more effected in actual service than one of 2 privates, in more actually ac

General Schwan paid that regarded 155 men as the best organization. General Miles, in his restimony before the committee, recommended for enlisted men. The organization provided for in this bill gives as a maximum a smaller regiment than is the minimum of the leading nations. The committee information of the leading nations. The committee information of the leading nations the present chief of Penson Office, believing that the present chief of Penson Office, believing that the present chief of Penson Office, helleving that the present chief of Penson Office, helleving that the present chief of Penson Office, helleving that the present chief of Penson Office has private to the Government of the gadder-general. His administration of the office has resulted in a saving to the Government of over \$40,000 a year in clerk hire alone.

TIME OF RETIREMENT.

The committee has placed in the bill certain lim-flations as to age. The Government retires an officer at sixty-four years on three-quarters pay. of men are pinced in the Army at an advanced age, they render to the Government absolutely no adequate service for the obligations the Government assumes to care for them during life.

The question of how long a man should serve before being retired was one the committee was not at all agreed upon, but a compromise was finally blaced in the bill limiting appointments to those not over fifty pears of age.

The retired list should not be used as an asylum for men who have spent their active life in civil employment. An exception was made in a new section exempting all the staff corns, now open to section exempting all the staff corns, now open to special ment from civil life, from the operation of appealment from civil life, from the operation of appealment from civil life, from the operation of the sage limit, all men who served in the Civil War the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit. But the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit, all men who served in the civil war the age limit. But the civil war the civil war the civil war that the civil war the civil war the civil war that the civil was the ci

REPORT ON THE ARMY BILL. the incorporation in the bill of Section 5 are found in the following, submitted by an officer from the

War Department:

"I have made a calculation that the bill prepared, provided all promotion in each arm is by seniority in each arm respectively, would give the following results are regards promotion to captaincies: In the infantry, all the present first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants, in the artiflery, all the present first lieutenants and forty-two second lieutenants; total for infantry and artiflery, fifty-eight in the cavairy fifty-seven of the present first lieutenants would be left such. The scheme to equalize promotion to a captaincy would therefore give fifty-seven captaincies in the artiflery and infantry to the fifty-seven remaining first lieutenants of cavairy. All the first lieutenants in each arm would be captains, and all the second lieutenants in each arm would become first lieutenants, leaving the vacuum less at the foot of the list of first lieutenants, and all the second lieutenants to be filled by promotion from the ranks, from the volunteers and from civil life."

official estimate of the cost of the Army un-be organization proposed in the bill, Chairman states, is about \$90,000,001. Hull estimates the pay of the Army at 124to bring the total up to not ex-

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE SYSTEM SUCCESSFULLY WORKED OUT BY M. DUCRETET.

MESSAGES TRANSMITTED OVER A DISTANCE OF FOUR KILOMETRES-POSSIBILITIES AS

State Department by Mr. Atwell, aptain, and a commissary sergeant is also added. mercial agent at Roubaix, France. Mr. Atwell from a French scientific paper, giving briefly the progress in wireless electrical transas squadron adjutants. It also provides for the mission since the discovery of the Hertz waves in by M. Ducretet in his Paris laboratory, where he has in successful operation a wireless telegraphic plant sending messages four kilometres. The sucthis country as the Branly tube. This takes the graphic instrument. The special receiver is connected with an ordinary Morse sounder, and is operated from the distant sending station without ation of the artillery organization to the any other conductor than the atmosphere. It is that the Army was to perform may be best the message is written out with the old paper tape and pencil receiver, although this device has been dded in 1861, and the sixth and seventh in 1866. Practically discarded in telegraph offices in this country for many years.

sending station of M. Ducretet's office is equipped with a mast sixty-five feet high above necessary to start the current above the interdeflected by fron constructions. M. Ducretet says of great importance, and, hence, the artillery was the British Government has been experimenting with a practically identical apparatus for the transmission of naval signals, and has sent messages between Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight. He says that while his experiments do not indicate that the Hertz telegraphy will in the near future take the place of ordinary wire lines, it has already been demonstrated to be of practical value for lighthouse and naval signals, for exploring service and like uses. He further says that his machine may be utilized not only for sending messages, but that a series of incandescent lights may be lit at a distance or mine charges may ploded, it being only a question of obtaining suffi-

cient power. the limit, as many batteries as there are gun post- note the fact that in the early days of the late war urther, these batteries must be grouped in the Navy Department gave serious consideration colleague, but with the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt the negotiations were dropped

SUFFRAGE FOR FRENCHWOMEN.

THOSE WHO PAY TAXES ON THEIR PROFESSION

MAY VOTEL

country, women paying a tax on the profession or

nertial matters are to be elected in December, and women will be allowed to vote for them. In Roubeit, although there are several hundred vomen entitled to suffrage Mr. Alwell adds, it is remarkable fact that not one has yet insertised the suffrage of Tarcoing, an adjoining

en, it is stated, as a rule are concerning the right of suffrage

ASK FOR CONSULAR REFORM.

IN THE SERVICE

SALVAGE FROM CERVERA'S FLEET.

INGTON NAVY YARD.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

MER SPANISH SHIPS AT HONG KONG.

salled to-day from Norfolk. She will touch first a San Juan. Perio Rico, and then proceed to the north coast of Brazil, where she will enter the

Orthogo River and ascend that stream some dis-

The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Cuba, two of

The Consistant arrived to-day at Havana. She is

coming north to be required at New-York. The Ancontains and the Vicksburg have arrived at St. Kitts, The Sciedla has arrived at Callao, carrying a sup-ply of coal for the battle-ships Oregon and lows.

BEER TAX UNDER WAR REVENUE ACT.

Washington, Dec. 24.-Some days ago the Secre-

tary of the Treasury submitted to the Attorney General the question of the taxability of beer under

the Wer Revenue not. It is understood that in the forthcoming opinion it will be held that beer in the

INFORMATION IN CONSULAR REPORTS.

Washington, Dec. 24 - The gunboat Wilmington

herself. The women of Turcotts, an adje town, seem to be more progressive, as twenty

Washington Doc. 24 - Mr. Atwell, a comm

LARGE SAVING OF TIME EFFECTED BE-TWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

Washington, Dec. 24.-Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger and Captain White, General Superintendent of Rallway Mail Service, have succeeded in arranging for a general change New-York, in the East, and San Francisco, Portland init selected, namely, the regiment, being the and all points on the Pacific coast, in the West. The on the New-York Central road, will be sho and this unit is a necessary one. But evidently no three and a half hours between New-York and Chicago, arriving at the latter point at 8:30 p. m., instend of 12 midnight, as at present. Close connec-

to start about 2.20 h. m., thus effecting a material gain throughout Minnesota and expediting the

the entire Northwestern coast.

Mail now arriving in Omaha at 2:40 p. m. will artillary service in general will depend entirely upon local conditions, conditions that differ from harbor to harbor, and it is at once evident that an overland train leaving Omaha in the morning over the Union Pacific road, instead of the one leaving on the same line in the afternoon, thus effecting a gain in transit of from eight to thirteen hours at points between Omaha and San Francisco, arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 p. m., instead of 2:40 a. m. the following day, as at present. Nearly the entire State of California will receive this mail practically for business purposes about twenty-four nours earlier than it does at present.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Lafayette Memorial Commission has assured the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that it will receive full and official recognition in the work of securing sufficient money to make the proposed monument to Lafayette a worthy expression of the Nation's graditude, and that one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for the society.

Which are closely following her. The battle-ships will decide the light feed and authorizes you to order their muster-out of the service of the State.

PANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

A PRISONER CUT DOWN BARELY IN TIME TO States.

Nation's gradicade, and that one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for the society, to be appropriately inscribed.

The National Board of Management therefore cordisity recommends that each member of the society show het appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute, according to means, to this enterprise. It has also asked the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its president-general, to comerate in the underraking.

The society has also decided to issue an appeal for \$15,000, to be added to a fund already in existence and created for the purpose of presenting to France while the Parls Exposition continues a bronze equestrian statue of Washington.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM NAUY.

Washington, Dec. 24.-The following-named offi-



Shave brought glad fidings

Itake great pleasure in wishing all

THE PRAY THAT YOUR JOYS WILL BE MANY

AND THAT EACH SUCCEEDING YEAR WILL

BRING YOU MANIFOLD PLEASURES.

FLOWING TO Thousands of homes?

MONARCHS

DENIES ALL THE ALLEGED CHARGES MADE BY MILES REGARDING COMMIS-

EAGAN WANTS AN INQUIRY.

SARY SUPPLIES. Washington, Dec. 24.-General Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence, gave out the following statement to-day in reference to his contemplated action on statements made by General Miles concerning

commissary supplies furnished to the Army WESTERN BUSINESS MEN ANXIOUS FOR CHANGES "General Eagan has referred to General Miles the published article purporting to be an interview with General Miles in regard to the military sup-plies, asking whether the statements attributed to Washington, Dec. 24.-Henry A. Garfield, prestdent of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has im (General Miles) were made by him, or any of been in Washington for the last few days in connection with consular reform measures which the them, or which of them, or to what extent the statements, or any parts of the statement, are true. nection with consular reform measures which the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and other commercial institutions throughout the country intend to urge upon Consress. They will ask for a hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, unless, so far as the House is concerned, the Adams bill, which was favorably reported at the last session of Congress, is deemed to be a satisfactory basis. Commercial organizations both East and West are co-operating in the movement. General Eagan does not purpose to discuss this very serious matter in the public press, but has asked, first, if General Miles avows or disavows this interview, and has also asked the Investigating Commission for a true copy of the state-ments (that were not sworn to, how-ever) made by General Miles before it. Genral Eagan has also asked the Investigating Commission to be called before it for the purpose of mission to be caused become a formula alleged to have been made by General Miles and published in the press, to answer these, or any statements, made by General Miles under outh, and especially and particularly to meet the alleged charge of furnishing anything whatever under presence of experiment. General Eagan is of the opinion that the proper place to discuss the ments of this matter is before the Investigating Commission, and before the courts, civil and military, where the widest intitude under oath will be given to all concerned, where the conduct of General Miles and the conduct of General Eagan, under oath, will have the fullent, most exhaustive examination and analysis, concerning any or all charges that may be brought by either, to the end that justice shall be done, in view of this aircady langurated action, General Eagan deems it unmilitary and improper to make charges against anybody whatever in the service, but thinks the law, military and civil is ample to be invoked in the cause of truth and justice, General Eagan contents himself with a complete denial of the statements alleged to have been made by General Miles. rebutting and refuting the statements alleged LARGE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL AT THE WASH-Washington, Dec. 24-There is now at the Washington Navy Yard a quantity of marine machinery from Cervetu's fleet. This includes launch bollers. torpedo-boat engines, hand pumps and a mass of other matter from the Colon and the Maria Teresa that would be classed as junk except for its historic associations. The best of the machinery has been ordered shipped to the Naval Academy at Annapole, where it will serve as souvenirs, and some of it may be put in sufficient repair to act as models for the excincering casses. The remainder will be broken up or sold at auction. THE WILMINGTON SAILS FROM NORFOLK-FOR-

GENERAL MILES RETICENT. REFUSES TO DISCUSS THE COMMISSARY-GEN-ERAL'S STATEMENT

Washington, Dec. 24.-General Miles returned today from Cincinnati. He declined to discuss any further subjects covered in his recent testimony The Isia de Luzon and the Isia de Cuba, two of the vessels sunk by Dewey at Cavité, and subsequently rulsed by Naval Constructor Capps, have safely made the vessels from Manila to Hong Kong under their own steam. They are to be docked and thoroughly repaired at Hong Kong, and because of their peculiar fitness for the service, will be kept at the Philippine Islands for some time to conve

AND 160TH

Albany, Dec. 24.—Adjutant-General C. Whitney Tillinghast gave out the following letter this after-

Commanding officer, National Guard, New-York, Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Commander-in-Chief declares the 198th, 198th and 198th regiments disbanded, and authorizes you to order their muster-out of the service of the State.

FROM BANDAGES. Thomas Kelly, twenty-three years old, of No. 213

East Forty-third-st., was arrested for intoxication yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Madison-st, station. He was found at 7 o'clock hauging to his cell door. He had made a rope from bandages which a doctor had used for wounds the man had on his head. He was cut down and sent to Hellevue Hospital. He will recover. Kelly is a porter. He was found in lower Grand-

hands of retailers on the date the act went into effect is not subject to the increased tax. This question has been before the internal Revenue Burcau for some time, and, having some doubts as to the legality of the tax, its enforcement was not carried to the point of seizure. Considerable st. in the afternoon, intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner. He was arrested by a police-man of the Madison-st. station and locked up in a not carried to the point of *sizure. Considerable sums, however, were collected from retail dealers on this account, and these will be refunded. cell. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital dressed several cuts the man had on his head, which, it was thought, had resulted from fails while Washington, Dec. 24.-The Bureau of Foreign

Commerce of the State Department has just pub-lished in the advance sheets of consular reports Soon afterward in Soon afterward the doorman of the station, in inshed in the advance of reports from various an interesting compilation of reports from various consular officers in regard to the policies adopted by the respective governments to extend foreign commerce. These reports come from the Consulates-General in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands, Austria-Humany, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Germany, Switzer-Williams, Germany, Germany

the bars of the door of the cell. His feet dragged | THE NEW ALBANY HOSPITAL

WONDERING WHAT CROKER'S MOTIVE IS.

E THANK YOU FOR THE PATROMAGE SO LIBED-

ALLY BESTOKED AND HODE THAT OUR EFFORTS

WILL MERIT A CONTINUARCE OF THE SAME.

TRANSIT INTEREST THE POLITICIANS. -Republican politicians in this city have been asking one another what motive may be back of Richard Croker's recent statements in favor of rapid transit and cheaper gas. Mr. Croker is the s of Tammany, and because he shapes the policy that organization, and his followers in it are and to take up any cry of his, the organization i shortly be in line for rapid transit and cheap

d when it is in a position to control legisla-uses it for purposes of blackmail and exthen I was it for purposes of machanical color. When Tammany had lost control of the municipal veroment it was loud in demanding rapid transit soon as the organization got into power in the vasain its chosen officials did everything in eir power to defeat rapid transit plans. Mr. oker's recent declaration that he believes the diding of a rapid transit road will be hegun best the end of 1829 has almost taken away the eath of some of his followers in the organization of them know a little longer in advance, their views on such subjects are to be, and

he would let them know a little longer in advance what their views on such subjects are to be, and whet they are to shout for next.

The Tannamy cry for cheap gas is said by some of the Republican legislators to be mislending. They declare that the charter of the greater city eiters to the municipal assembly sufficient power to regulate the price of gas in the city without appeal to the Legislature, and that if the Tammany officials really want cheaper and hetter gas in the city they can have it by the action of the local Assembly, along with cheaper car fares and other things that the public would favor.

TROUBLE IN THE SIXTY-NINTH.

ALLEGED BAD FEELING OVER THE ARREST OF CAPTAINS GRIFFIN AND ROCHE.

A letter received yesterday in this city from the camp of the 6th Regiment, in Huntsville, Alc., by a prominent member of the 165th Regiment shows that feeling in the regiment runs high over the arrest of Captain Griffin and Captain Roche, The letter was written by one of the most promi-nent members of the 65th. The two captains were put under arrest a few days by order of Colonel

The letter was written by one of the most prominent members of the 63th. The two captains were put under arrest a few dairs by order of Colonel Duffy, and the reason he advanced for the action was that they had failed to obey orders relative to the digeling of sinks. The letter rays:

Feeling in the regiment, especially among the men, was never so sitred up as it is at the present time over the arrest of Captains Griffin and Roche for an allosed disobedience of orders. It will be extremely hard to control the men, who feel that an injustice has been done to two very good and faithful officers of the line. The indignation among the men comes from the fact that an officer like Captain Griffin should be put in solitary confinement. When every one knows that the captain is one of the most conscientious men in the regiment. Hesidos, the off-ence was so trivial, and them, again, there is the question whether it was really an offence at all. I will tell you the facts and you can determine whether Colonel Duffy, is right in his attitude toward Captain Griffin. Colonel Duffy got a division order on November 15 last, requiring all sinks to be dug on certain lines parallel to the new mess hails. He ignored it until December 13, when he was goaded on by orticles and censure from above to issue an extract of it to the company commanders. An hour after the captains got the order they were called to the clowing day, which was Wedness day. December 14. Accordingly, the staking-out was been on the right but by the time the regiment left camp for a battailion reconnoissance, the stukes had not been placed as far as the streets of Captains Griffin and Roche, as well as some other companies. When the regiment got back from its drill the staking was begun again, but it was dark and nothing could be done, and the captains Roche and could be acted that the officers had disobeyed orders, Both officers were placed in close confinement. Captain for the morning of the lith Captains Roche and could be acted to the they had volated that th

The letter makes other charges, and talks of an appeal to the Governor for an inquiry into the regiment's affairs.

HOSTILITY TO JAPANESE LABORERS. Portland, Ore., Dec. 24.-A special to "The Ore

genium" from Astoria, Ore., says that a report has reached there that a mob of twenty men attacked the bunkhouse of the Astoria and Columbia Railroad at Clarkanie and overpowered the foreman in charge of the Japanese section hands, and started toward Mayers with them. The foreman telegraphed to Superintendent McGuire for help. The mob is supposed to consist of the fishermen who had been working on the road and who have been supplanted by the Japanese. gonian" from Astoria, Ore., says that a report has

A BIG FAIR HELD THERE TO COMPLETE THE FUND.

SUCCESS OF THE UNDERTAKING-THE INSTITU-

TION TO BE A MODEL OF ITS KIND. HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT GAS AND RAPID Those who think that Albany is an ol ioned, dead Dutch town," said John A. Sleicher yesterday, "ought to have been there last week, when throughout the entire six days Harmanus Bleecker Hall, which is the largest hall in the city and has a seating capacity of three thousand, was crowded to overflowing every evening and almost every afternoon at the great bazaar and fes-

tival given to obtain funds for the new Albany Hespital, which is in the suburbs of Albany, althat is popular with the people when Tammany and the suburbs of Albany, alterests when the organization is in power. The oblighants say that when the Tammany organization is in power. The oblighants say that when the Tammany organization does not control the Legislature it is always owing for legislation in the interests of the people with Dr. A. Van der Veer, dean of the factors of the proposition of the legislature it is always of the people when it is in a position to control legislation in the interests of the people with Dr. A. Van der Veer, dean of the factors of the proposition of the legislation in the interests of the people when it is in a position to control legislation. ulty and professor of didactic, abdominst and cilnical surgery at the Albany Medical College. and attending surreon at the Albany Hospital. Dr. Van der Veer and others connected with the old Van der Veer and others connected with the old hospital in the thickly sattled part of the city conceived the idea of a modern hospital built on the pavilion plan and in the highest architectural development. The cost of the new hospital is about \$200,000, of which sum all but about \$25,000 was raised by public subscription in about a year, F. P. Olcott, of New-York City, an old Albanian, now president of the Central Trust Company, was one of the largest contributors to the fund.

"All Albany became vitally interested in the suced to raise the \$25,000 yet unsubscribed. About every class of Albanian, every society, every church, every organization of any importance, took its part in the work. Every evening had some especial characteristic feature to attract the public. There was a Red Cross booth, tea gardens, county fairs, Klendike diggings for the chidren, women in costume to wait on the different booths and so on, but with it all no lottery, schemes that have been so often employed to beguile coin from unwilling pockets in the name of

charity. "Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she was blown up, formally, opened the bazaar with an address, which was received with great enthusiasm. Captain Sigsbee was both in Albany County, and educated at the Boys' Academy, in Albany, Commander Dele-hanty was in his class at that institution,"

Boys Academy, in Albany, Commander Delehanty was in his class at that institution."

The unanimity with which Albanians lent their
sid to the project is reflected in the success which
followed their efforts. At last accounts between
\$15,000 and \$20,000 of the desired \$25,000 had been
added to the fund as a result of the festival, so
that the speedy competion of the find seems assured. Albany has not seen so successful an affair
of the sort since the great Sanitary Commission
Fair, held at the time of the theil War.

The new hospital will be a model of its kind, and
it seems safe to say that it will be followed as a
model by other institutions of the same kind. The
various pavillans will provide accommodations for
about 185 patients. 150 of whom shall be free and
the rest private patients. The pavillons for the
various departments are grouped about a contral
or administration building, and there will be an
operating amphitheairs for iccurres to students and
adjacent private operating rooms. An out-patients'
department will be provided. In the construction
of the buildings special attention has been paid to
securing plenty of light and air and to this end
mone of the pavilions exceed two stories in height,
The central building is three stories high. The systems of heating and ventilation employed have been selected with a view to obtaining the best of this sort that sanitary science has
developed while equal attention has been paid to
the plumbing. The contract for the construction
of the buildings was awarded to E. Broderick &
Son, of Troy. The buildings are now up, and it is
expected that they will be ready for occupancy in
a few months.

BIG FIRE IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BIG FIRE IN BURLINGTON, VT. Burlington, Vt., Dec. 24.-Twelve neres, contain-

ing eleven million feet of lumber, a planing-mill, eight sheds and a large quantity of machinery, the property of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Com-pany, of Boston and this city, were swept by fire this forencen, causing a loss estimated at \$250,000. The plant of the company was practically wiped out. As soon as possible after the fire had been out. As soon as possible after the fire had been got under control an investigation was made as to the probable cause, and as a result the police this afternoon arrested Clement Hurley. Joseph Stannard and John Lashway on suscicion, it appears that near where the fire originsted a large number of persons were condolling with the relatives of Julia Dion, who had recently died, and the three men who were arrested were among the party. The fire extended to the house where the gathering was being held, and the occupants narrowly excepted with their lives.

THE TEALL DIVORCE CASE.